THE North-China Herald.

VOL. III., Nº. 154. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1853. PRICE, Drs. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE (formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, JR.) in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 30th ultimo.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS RAWLINS HUDSON & MR WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, are this day admitted partners in our firm.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is authorised by Messrs. W. H. WARDLEY & Co., of Canton, to sign their Firm per procuration.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to intimate, that they have this day commenced business in *Shanghae*, as General Merchants and Commission Agents, under the name and style of MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Reference may be made to Messrs. MAITLAND, CRUM & Co., who will be their Agents in *London*, to Messrs. JAMES EWING & Co., *Glasgow*, and to Messrs. GLADSTONE & Co., *Liverpool*.

THOMAS MONCREIFF.
FRANCIS HAMILTON GROVE.
CHARLES JOHN KING.

Shanghae, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of MR. GEORGE B. DIXWELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. ROGER JACSON, in our firms, at *Manila*, *Shanghae*, and *Canton*, and in the House of R J. FAIRBRIDGE & Co of *Manchester*, ceased on the 31st December last.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Canton, 29th March, 1853.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicted opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office	160.000	200.000
Triton Insurance Company	70.000	100.000
Bombay Insurance Society	40.000	50.000
Bengal Insurance Society	40.000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office	25.000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

REGISTERED AND EMPOWERED UNDER ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 7 & 8 Vict., Cap. 110.

Capital £500,000.

Established for the purpose of effecting Assurances on the Lives of Persons Resident in, or about to Proceed to,
THE COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA, OR OTHER PLACES ABROAD.

GOVERNOR:
The Right Honourable
THE EARL OF ELGIN and KINKARDINE,
Governor-General of Canada.

Edinburgh 22, St. Andrew Square, Head Office.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Alexander James Russell, Esq., C.S.;—*Chairman.*
William Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland.
James Duncan, Esq.,—Merchant.
Henry Davidson, Esq.,—Merchant.
Peter Ramsay, Esq.,—Banker.
George Moir, Esq.,—Advocate.
James Hay, Esq.,—Merchant, Leith.
Archibald Horne, Esq.,—Accountant.
Charles Pearson, Esq.,—Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross Junior, Esq.,—Advocate.
Andrew Wood, Esq., M.D.

BANKERS:
The Royal Bank of Scotland.

ACTUARY: Wm. Thos. Thomson.
AUDITOR: Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY:
Henry Jones Williams.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above COMPANY, beg to intimate to the RESIDENT HOLDERS OF POLICIES IN CHINA, that, until further notice, all Premiums will be payable at their Office in *Shanghae*.

Since the first establishment of the Agency in China, in 1849, the amount of business done, has been such as to satisfy the Directors, and to encourage them to continue in the field.

With a view to a further extension of their operations, and to increase the benefits afforded to Residents in China, by additional facilities in effecting LIFE ASSURANCE, they have determined to establish a local BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AT SHANGHAE.

This Board is to consist of three Directors, who, in co-operation with the Agents, and the Medical Adviser of the Company, will have authority, with limited powers and responsibility, to decide upon the merits of such cases as may be submitted to them.

To carry out this object, the undersigned have been duly authorized to constitute such a Board, and they have accordingly nominated the undermentioned Gentlemen, who have accepted the Office of Directors.—

SHANGHAE LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

A. G. DALLAS, Esq., Merchant.—*Chairman.*
A. MCCULLOCH, Esq.,—Merchant.
H. H. KENNEDY, Esq.,—Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER:
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Agency.

MONCREIFF, GROVE, & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersighed are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW-LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
,,	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
,,	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
,,	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co,

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

Ex *BALMORAL.*

JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A very superior assortment of LADIES' GOODS direct from Paris—consisting of—

BONNETS, WHITE MUSLIN-DRESSES, CAMBRIC AND LAWN-HANDKERCHIEFS, PARASOLS, LACES, EDGING, CHEMISETTES, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

M. GABRIEL, & Co.

Shanghae, June 9th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A fine English COW, with a COW-CALF by her side. The Cow is in good condition and gives a large quantity of Milk.

J. LOCKHART & Co.,
Butchers & Bakers,
Yang-king-pang Bridge, Shanghae.

March 4th, 1853.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have removed their Establishment, to the Godown formerly ALAM Godown, fronting JAMES MACDONALD, Esq.'s Property, and quite close to the River.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 9th July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Potass-Water, Magnesia-Water, Ginger-Beer, Ærated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D' Orgeat,* and *Do. De Gomme.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

Ex *MARY SHEPHERD.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned another fine assortment of *Huntly & Palmer's* READING BISCUITS, viz.,

Mixed, Queen's, Pic Nics, Cracknals, Coffee, and Ginger Biscuits.

Seed, Lemon, and Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.

Rich Arrowroot, Albert, Dessert, Shrewsbury, Machine, Ginger Nuts, and Ginger Wafer Biscuits.

ALSO,

A few prime Hams and Cheeses, Sperm-candles, and night-lights.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 25th, 1853.

Ex *BON ACCORD.*

JUST LANDED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A superior Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, selected from one of the celebrated London Oilman's Manufactories, viz., Extra Hot Pickles; Gherkins, Onions, Walnuts, Cauliflower, Beans, Piccalily, Chow-chow, Mixed, and West India Pickles; French Olives; Capers; Pints—Lemon Pickle; Worcester, Chutney, Harvey's, and Reading Sauces; Mushroom and Walnut Catsup; John Bull and Beef-steak Sauces; Chili Vinegar; Pints—Raspberry Vinegar.

Tart Fruits in Quart Bottles, consisting of Apples, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Cherries, Orleans Plums, Black Currants, Red Currants, Damsons, Raspberries and Green Gages.

Jams and Jellies in 1-lb.'s Stone-jars.

Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Plum, Pine-Apple, and Green Gage Jams, and Orange Marmalade.

Red Currant, Black Currant, and Pine-Apple Jellies.

Salad Oil in Pints; and Best Durham Mustard in ½-lb.

Upright Anchovy Paste; Sardines and Yarmouth Bloaters.

Mock Turtle, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef, and Roast Veal in 2-lb.'s Canisters.

Ox Tail Soup; Soup and Boulli.

Fresh Salmon in 1 and 2-lb.'s Tins.

Also a few fine Yorkshire Hams, and Chedder Cheeses.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1853.

HOUSE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprizes about three *mows.*

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

STATE LOTTERY.

Established 1789.

GRAND PRIZE AND PREMIUM DISTRIBUTION of the Free City of FRANKFORT on the Maine, of ONE MILLION 33,100 Florins.

This Distribution is guaranteed, authorized, and under the Management of the Government. It contains 17,800 Shares of which 5,811 must obtain Prizes, viz:—Florins, 200,000, 140,000, 120,000, 110,000, 106,000, 100,000, 40,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, &c., &c., smallest prize, 100 Florins.—Twelve Florins are equal to £1 Sterling.

Leading Features of this Lottery.

GUARANTEE by the GOVERNMENT of the CAPITAL required for the full payment of Prizes to Shareholders.

ADMINISTRATION by a SPECIAL COMMITTEE, appointed and superintended by the legislative body of the HIGH SENATE.

SECURITY GIVEN BY GENERAL AGENTS.

The FAIR and EQUITABLE management of the drawing, each Number being drawn and its fate DISTINCTLY pointed out in the List of Results published and revised by the Executive Committee.

DRAWINGS IN PUBLIC and IMMEDIATE PAYMENT IN CASH of the Prizes gained on presenting the winning numbers.

The Drawing takes place irrevocably on the 28th September, 1853.

Price of Shares.

One Whole Share £10. One half-Share, £5. One Quarter Share, £2. 10*s.*

The following advantages are given by taking a number of Shares, viz:—

5 Whole 10½ or 20½ Shares, Cost only £45.
10 Ditto 20 or 40 Ditto 80.
20 Ditto 40 or 80 Ditto 150.

Remittances can be made in Drafts on England, or the Money can be paid to any Bank or Respectable Commercial House for transmission to Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., in London.

Immediately after the Drawing, Official Lists will be sent to each Shareholder.

Shares and Prospectuses are to be had of the undersigned, who are *appointed* for the sale of Shares for Home and Foreign Countries.

The Prizes obtained will be paid in the East Indies and China, through an established Bank; or the winner can, if he chooses, draw the amount on their London Agents, by attaching the winning Share to the Bill of exchange.

MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS,
Bankers & Appointed Government Lottery Contractors,
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

Apply, without delay, to MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany; or those who prefer it can direct their Letters to the care of Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., Merchants, No. 32, *Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street*, London.

P.S.—Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he prefers it, Shares for the following Distribution will be forwarded.

N.B.—The Prospectus of this Distribution can be inspected at the Office of this Paper.

GREAT ELECTORAL HESSIAN STATE LOAN

Of 6,725,000 DOLLARS.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained:—

14 of 40,000 Dollars	60 of 4,000 Dollars
22 ,, 36,000 ,,	60 ,, 2,000 ,,
24 ,, 32,000 ,,	120 ,, 1,500 ,,
60 ,, 8,000 ,,	180 ,, 1,000 ,,

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next Drawing will take place on the 1st December, 1853.

The price of the Tickets is as follows:—

One Ticket for £1 Sterl.	Thirty Tickets for £20 Sterl,
Six do. for £5 ,,	Sixty-five do. for £40 ,,

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive, free of expense, the Prospectus will full Particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the Successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals.

The Prizes obtained will be paid in the East Indies and China, through an established Bank; or the winner can, if he chooses, draw the amount of the Prizes on Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., the London Agents, by attaching the Prize Shares to the Bill of Exchange.

Tickets and Prospectuses are to be had of the undersigned, who are the ONLY APPOINTED Agents, and by whom all Shares must be signed; the Public is therefore cautioned not to buy any Shares without their Signature.

MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS,
Bankers & Appointed Government Lottery Contractors,
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

Apply, without delay, to MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine Germany; or those who prefer it can direct their Letters to the care of Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., Merchants, No. 32, *Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street*, London.

P.S.—Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he prefers it, Shares for the following Distribution will be forwarded.

N.B.—The Prospectus of this distribution can be inspected at the Office of this Paper.

THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1853.

NOTE FOR A CORRESPONDENT.

We have received a letter from Canton signed Aw E., but have not room for inserting it. Since it was written, an excellent letter without signature, but emanating from a learned scholar and sinologue in the South, has so ably handled the subject of the insurgents that we will save our time and space, by referring him to it, in the *Hongkong Register* of June 14th and 21st; where the favourable and unfavorable points of the doctrines of the insurgents are very clearly set forth: and the probable effect of their movement well considered.

LATEST DATES.

England.	....May 9.	Manila,	.....May 25.
Bombay.	....May 30.	Sydney.	......Mar. 20.
Colombo,	....May 16.	New Zealand,	Mar. 2.
Madras.	......May —.	Amoy,	.......June 18.
Calcutta,	....May 5.	Hongkong,	....June 23.
Galle,	........June 8.	Canton,	......June—.
Penang,	......June 13.	Ningpo,	......June 28.
Singapore,	....June 15.	New York,	....April 23.
Batavia,	......May —.	San Francisco,	May 16.

◆

Latest Arrivals, *8th July*.—The *Cambala* from Liverpool—and *Cherokee* from London.

Our Shipping list came too late to hand; we find in it—the *Falcon* (3rd) from Hongkong—and (6th) *Brenda* from Loochoo.

The officer and party sent up the Yang-tsze-keang, in search of seven deserters from H. M. Str. *Salamander*, have returned. The whole of the Imperial Fleet, Lorchas and Junks, have been searched; but no trace of the missing men has been obtained. Under the circumstances better success was hardly to be expected, but the mere fact that a search has been instituted, under the sanction of the Chinese Authorities, throughout the fleet blockading Nanking, will probably serve to deter any men from venturing hereafter to desert the ships-of-war. And some serious measure of this kind seemed called for, to put a stop to the unscrupulous means adopted by the agents of the Taoutae to obtain men both from merchant-vessels and H. M.'s ships. More than fifty men had thus been lost, to the grave prejudice of ship-owners and others concerned in the trade at this Port. Most of these have since been disbanded and cast adrift by the Taoutae to lead a vagabond life, and become a source of trouble and danger both at Woosung and Shanghae. We trust the unceremonious manner in which these men appear to have been dismissed when their services were no longer found acceptable, will be a warning to Foreign sailors as to the absence of any guarantee for good treatment.

Although the deserters have escaped the expedition has not been without good fruit in the shape of authentic information, more than ever needed in the interests of Trade. We understand that Mr. Meadows who under instructions from H. M.'s Consul was sent to accompany the party in his official capacity, was enabled in the performance of the duty entrusted to him, to visit Chin-keang-foo and enter into communication with *Lo*, the Commander of the forces in that city; to whom the object of his visit to that neighbourhood was explained. We have little doubt good use was made of the opportunity thus afforded of removing any erroneous impressions caused by the attack of the Imperialists at each previous visit of Foreigners. After the letter indeed which the Insurgents addressed to the Foreign Community and placed in Dr. Taylor's hands, such an opportunity was more especially to be desired; for as far as we know, that letter had remained without any answer. At the interview between Mr. Meadows and *Lo*, we believe much was done to set at rest any question of collusion between the Imperialists and their visitors, or of partizanship, and to satisfy him that the attack in each case, certainly in the last, was a mere coincidence and altogether accidental. At the same time it is only natural that the Insurgent chiefs should object on principle to the indiscriminate passing to and fro between the camps of unaccredited parties, since the use to which any information thus gained might be turned, may well appear doubtful to men who know so little of Foreigners. It must also be said that if they knew more, they would be fully warranted in objecting to a practice which in civilized countries is never permitted. It may be regretted that some means have not yet been devised of maintaining a free and more permanent communication with men who, whatever may be their designation at this moment, are likely soon to wield the sceptre in China. This however could only be done in an open and official manner under the authority of some Foreign Neutral Power, who may claim, the right, in accordance with the usage of Civilized States, to watch over the progress of a war already affecting important interests, and threatening them with dangers which may prove disastrous if unforeseen. The utter absence of all reliable information from the Imperialists is in itself a serious evil, and can only be remedied by some step in this direction, which may supply the deficiency. Much future mischief both to this community and to Foreign trade, as well as to the Chinese might be averted, were there some recognized means of communication with both parties at the seat of war. In the absence of any sources of intelligence or means of influence, we are only too glad when occasions like the present give the authorities on the spot a legitimate opportunity of entering into temporary communication, and obtaining such evidence as only an eye-witness can furnish, of the relative position of the two parties.

The general purport so far as we can ascertain, of the information now obtained is, that a line of fortification in brick has been carried by the Insurgents from Chin-keang-foo along the low ridge of hills to the River—thus keeping open a communication between the city and the Yang-tsze. We may infer therefore that they have not been much molested by the Imperialists who have a camp at some distance and a fleet a few miles below of some sixty vessels, lorchas, and junks—neither army nor fleet appearing much disposed to action. There are evidences of the march of a column to the Yellow River, since it appears certain that a city, on its banks has been taken by the Insurgents. We have understood as regards the spirit of the Chiefs that some assurance was spontaneously given of their desire to avoid as far as possible any ulterior operations causing prejudice to Foreign trade—and this coming direct from a high source cannot be regarded as unimportant at the present moment.

To the rate-payers on Roads and Jetties in Shanghae.

As the season approaches for holding a public meeting on the subject of roads and jetties, in this settlement, it may not be amiss, if one who has felt the burthen of the assessment should address his fellow rate-payers, on the subject of the excessive amount of the rate annually demanded.

In so doing I shall base my remarks on a report drawn up by the Committee now in office, and published in June 1852. The object of the Report was to shew that by continuing the present burthens, a sum could be obtained sufficient for the construction of a drain through the whole settlement. Various opinions were elicited on that occasion, and the point was hotly disputed; the said drain having been negatived by one meeting and approved of by another: so that the members of the community cannot be said to be at all unanimous on the subject.

Under these circumstances it is perfectly allowable to take the facts and figures brought forward by the Committee, and make them the basis of a little reasoning, with the view to a reduction of the rate.

In the report published by the present Committee, on the 21st of June 1852, the following estimate of the road and jetty accounts was furnished by them.

On the road account (which I have separated) they expected to receive by the 31st of December, 1852, at $2 per *mow*, for nine months	$1,492:66
They expected to have to pay for keep-roads and bridges in repair, including inspector's salary..........	$1,187:50
Leaving a surplus of......	$ 305:16
On the jetty account, they expected to receive by the 31st December 1852, at $1, per *mow*, for nine months	$746:32
For wharfage dues, up to 31st December, 1852..................	$2,000:00
	$2,746:32
Out of this sum they had to expend For a new wharf ....$750 12 month's interest on $3,000 300	
	$1,050:00
Leaving a balance in favour of the jetty fund, December 21st, 1852	$1,696:32
The Committee contemplated receiving by the end of 1853, wharfage dues	$2,000:00
Which would leave a balance in hand, December 31st, 1853........	$3,696:32

Putting the road and jetty funds together (including the balance in hand when they took office) the Committee contemplated that they would have $3,000 in hand at the end of 1852, with which they intended paying off $2,000, of the jetty stock.

They also calculated that they would have an annual excess of road and jetty receipts over expenditures of $2,750. With this they intended to pay off the $3,000 of jetty loan, and $8,000 more of an intended drain loan. The latter sum has not yet been borrowed, and I trust it never will. Should a loan for that purpose ever be called for, a separate account must be opened for it, and termed "an assessment for drains," to be paid for (if the holders of land choose to saddle themselves with such a burden) by a rate levied for that especial purpose. Every man of business knows that accounts of different things, which have no natural or necessary connection with each other, ought to be kept separate. Thus then, as far as roads and jetties are concerned, according to the Committee's own shewing, they expect to have an excess of receipts over expenditures, for the next five years, of $2,750 per annum, which *will be wanted neither for roads nor jetties.* With what propriety, then, can each successive Committee, calling itself a Committee for Roads and Jetties, send round receipts, year by year, for $2 per *mow*, amounting to $2,000 per annum for roads, & for $1 per *mow*, amounting to $1,000 per annum for jetties, being at the same time in the receipt of an income of $2,000 annually for wharfage dues, making together an income $5,000, when they tell us plainly, that they do not need one half of it for the ostensible cause for which the assessment was made, and is still continued?

The Committee state, at the close of their report, that after paying the jetty loan of $3,000, and the proposed drainage loan of $8,000, which they say will be liquidated, in five years, there will be a balance of $1,500 in hand in the beginning 1858. What is to be done with this balance, and what is to be done with the $2,750 which is to accrue annually from the combined road and jetty assessments, with the wharfage dues, from and after 1858? The only proper answer evidently is, that the jetty assessment then should be discontinued, and the road assessment reduced; why? but because the roads and jetties, for which the said assessments were made, will then no longer need so much money. The same answer that would be given in 1858, can be given now. If there be no legitimate object to which the said balance and annual surplus can be applied after 1858, there is clearly no legitimate object to which they can be applied after 1853; save and except the proposed drain, which is a debated question, and for which, when it is resolved to borrow a sum of money for that purpose, special means of meeting the outlay must be devised. If then there be no legitimate object connected with roads and jetties, to which the balance and surplus can be applied, what more just than to demand a diminution of the assessment? Why should people be heavily assessed for a purpose, for which it is acknowledged *that no such assessment is needed?* in order that the surplus arising therefrom may be applied to some other purpose, *for which said parties were not assessed.* Some have talked about compelling parties, who are unwilling, to pay their dues: if compulsion is employed—if a man is to be brought into court for not contributing towards a drain, which he does not think necessary, or which he thinks every man should make for himself, let it be clearly specified that he is summoned for the non-payment of *drainage*, and not for the non-payment of *road and jetty assessment;* and let the matter be tried, whether the consular regulations, under which the parties rented their ground in this locality, can be stretched to include *drains*, as well as *roads* and *jetties*.

Justice therefore demands that the following arrangements should be immediately made:—

1st.—That no assessment on the land for jetty dues be made this year, nor ever after. The wharfage dues for 1852 are sufficient to pay the interest on the loan, and to build a new jetty, leaving at the same time $1,000 towards the liquidation of the debt of $3,000, which might be entirely cleared off by the wharfage dues for 1853.

2nd.—That when the loan is entirely paid off, one half of the $2,000 annually arising from wharfage dues, be applied year by year to the lessening of the assessment on the land, until the whole sum contributed by the holders of land towards the building of jetties be repaid. *When this obligation is cancelled,* the mercantile community may, if they please, (as the Committee have suggested) continue to pay the wharfage dues, to go towards any system of drainage they think proper, for a period of five or ten years, as may seem to them most suitable. When this object is attained, they may,—as in the case of a bridge, the cost of which is met by a toll exacted from the passengers, but which is rendered toll-free as soon as the sum expended on its erection has been repaid,—so the mercantile community may, declare the jetties wharfage-free.

Should it be urged, that the diminution or discontinuance of any part of the rate is beyond the province of the Committee, and must be done at a public meeting, I would beg leave to suggest, that this falls precisely within the province of the Committee. They are empowered to levy a rate, to keep the roads, and some say the jetties, in repair. It is their business to see whether, with the balance in hand when they took office, and the wharfage dues for 1852, they needed any more money to carry out the purposes for which they were appointed; and if so, to levy a rate accordingly, subject to the approval of the rate-payers, at a public meeting, some of whom no doubt would most distinctly disapprove of their levying so heavy a rate as the one now demanded, unless they could show that the exigency of the case required it; particularly at the present time, when money is procured with so much difficulty. It has been said, that the fund is rich, and well it may be, when those who have charge of it levy a rate which, according to their own shewing, produces more than twice as much as the object for which it is levied requires.

But they have soon to resign their office, and it will be the duty of the land-holders to deliberate, to what extent they will allow themselves to be taxed in future. The consular authorities may, or may not, be armed with powers to compel the payment of the rate, when the majority of the land-holders, in public meeting assembled, resolve to tax themselves for certain purposes. But no authority whatever can compel the land-holders to tax themselves, beyond what they deem necessary *for the purpose specified in the land regulations.* And when very competent witnesses testify to the fact, that the rate now levied is more than double of what is required, business-men like those who constitute the mass of this community would never think of voting such enormous supplies. Three dollars per *mow*, at the present rate of exchange, amounts to £5. per acre, levied alike on garden ground, laid out in vegetables and flowers, as on the sites occupied by the mansions of the rich and the warehouses of the merchant. Thus, the burthen is not only excessive in itself, but unequal in its pressure; and there is little doubt but, when the subject is duly considered by those who will soon be called upon to deliberate thereon, a proper and efficient remedy will be applied. I do not esteem it necessary to add my name. Ye know the man, and his communication.

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A NEW CALENDAR

For the Kwei-haou, or Third Year of the Celestial Dynasty of T'hae-ping,
(1853).

Ordered to be published throughout the empire.

Yang, the eastern prince, chief minister of state, and generalissimo, the Ho-nae teacher[*] and saviour from calamity,
Seaou, the western prince, second minister of state, also generalissimo,
Fung, the southern prince, and general of the advanced guard,
Wei, the northern prince, and general of the rear guard, and
Shih, the assistant prince, and general of the left wing,

All high officers of the celestial dynasty of T'hae-ping, kneeling before our sovereign, and elder brother, the celestial king, whom we wish to live for myriads of years added to myriads of years, and myriads of myriads of years, report, that we have prepared a calendar and fixed the seasons. Now that our heavenly Father, the supreme Lord, and great God, has of his great goodness sent down our lord into the world, to become the monarch of the universal dynasty of T'hae-ping, we consider that it is truly a period of great tranquillity, when all things ought to be equally adjusted, and filled up, without a single deficiency. We therefore, your majesty's servants, have constructed a calendar, exhibiting the year as containing 366 days, every odd month as containing 31 days, and every even month as containing 30 days; the terms Leih-ch'hun, "commencement of spring;"[†] Tsing-ming, "clear and bright season;"[‡] Mang-chung, "period of bearded grain;"[§] Leih-t'sew, "commencement of autumn;"[‖] Han-loo, "season of cold dew;" and Ta-seue, "season of great snow,"[¶] are reckoned at 16 days each, the other eighteen terms, at 15 days each.[*] Our celestial dynasty and heavenly reign, possessing the hills and rivers for myriads and myriads of years, without end, is altogether to be ascribed to the determination of our heavenly Father, the supreme Lord, and great God, who has sent our lord down into the world.

All the corrupt doctrines and perverted views of preceding almanacs are the result of the devil's cunning devices to deceive and delude mankind: we, your majesty's servants, have therefore set them aside: for the years, months, days, and hours are all determined by our heavenly Father; thus every year is lucky and favourable, every month is lucky and favourable, and every day as well as every hour is lucky and favourable: how can they be classified under good and bad, and what can be the use of selecting one period above another? Whoever truly venerates our heavenly Father, the supreme Lord, and great God is under the protection of Heaven, and can engage in his duties whenever he thinks proper, every season, therefore, may be considered as prosperous and favourable. Now, we, your majesty's servants, having completed the present almanac, reverently present it to our sovereign, wishing that he may live myriads of years upon myriads of years, added to myriads of myriads of years, and that you would order the almanac to be published.

The imperial reply having been given "let the request be granted," we now in obedience thereto issue this new almanac for the Kwei-haou, or third year of his majesty's reign, (1853) directing it to be published throughout the empire.

The first month, numbered the 51st according to the cycle,[†] and the 9th according to the order of the constellations.[‡]

Days of the month	No. of the cycle	No. of the constel.	Solar terms	Christian Sabbath	Corresponding days
1	39	9	Leih-chun[§]		Feb. 4
2	40	10			5
3	41	11		Sunday	6
4	42	12			7
5	43	13			8
6	44	14			9
7	45	15			10
8	46	16			11
9	47	17			12
10	48	18		Sunday	13
11	49	19			14
12	50	20			15
13	51	21			16
14	52	22			17
15	53	23			18
16	54	24			19
17	55	25	Yu-shwuy[‖]	Sunday	20
18	56	26			21
19	57	27			22
20	58	28			23
21	59	1			24
22	60	2			25
23	1	3			26
24	2	4		Sunday	27
25	3	5			28
26	4	6			Mar. 1
27	5	7			2
28	6	8			3
29	7	9			4
30	8	10			5
31	9	11		Sunday	6

The second month, numbered the 52d of the cycle, and the 10th according to the ditto ditto.

Days of the month	No. of the cycle	No. of the constel.	Solar terms	Christian Sabbath	Corresponding days
1	10	12	King-chih[¶]		Mar. 7
2	11	13			8
3	12	14			9
4	13	15			10
5	14	16			11
6	15	17			12
7	16	18		Sunday	13
8	17	19			14
9	18	20			15
10	19	21			16
11	20	22			17
12	21	23			18
13	22	24			19
14	23	25		Sunday	20
15	24	26			21
16	25	27	Chun-fun[*]		22
17	26	28			23
18	27	1			24
19	28	2			25
20	29	3			26
21	30	4		Sunday	27
22	31	5			28
23	32	6			29
24	33	7			30
25	34	8			31
26	35	9			April 1
27	36	10			2
28	37	11		Sunday	3
29	38	12			4
30	39	13			5

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[*] The words Ho-nae are unintelligible, they seem to refer to some religious title.

[†] Leih-ch'hun, for the year 1853, occurs on the 4th of February.

[‡] Tsing-ming, for this year, occurs on the 5th April.
[§] Mang-chung, do. do. 6th June.
[‖] Leih-tsew, do. do. 8th Augt.
[¶] Ta-seue, do. do. 7th Dec.

[*] The authors of this new calendar have undertaken to form a solar division of the months, instead of that combination of solar and lunar periods, which has existed in China from time immemorial. They have taken no account of the lunar cycle of nineteen years, and in fact have ignored the moon altogether. Each of their months consists of two solar terms, or one sign of the zodiac. This would be right, and would coincide in principle with the Gregorian calendar that we ourselves use, if they had allowed the divisions in question to keep their proper places. Each of them should cover in space just fifteen degrees of the ecliptic, and if reckoned in time they should consist of about 15 days, 5 hrs., 15 min. as their mean, the quotient of 365¼ days divided by 24. This increases from April 16th, to about twelve hours more in July through the sun's moving more slowly at the summer solstice, and becomes twelve hours less in winter, in consequence of the sun's more rapid motion. The insurgents have, regardless of all this, assigned an arbitrary number of days, fifteen or sixteen as they thought fit, to these terms. Thus they are sometimes wrong to the extent of two days. Another error they have committed is making the civil year consist of 366 days every year, instead of once in four years. The system employed by the Chinese hitherto is an excellent one, and the annual calendar is constructed with a very fair amount of accuracy, since the European methods of calculation were introduced. It may be questioned whether a change from a lunar to a solar year would be any improvement. The Chinese have the one in their months and the other in their solar terms, and the times when both occur are perhaps equally well known among the people. The rebels have apparently copied the anomaly of our western almanacs in taking the word *month* from its proper use, as denoting the period of the moon, and applying it to a duodecimal division of the sun's orbit. The number 366 may have been adopted from a careless reading of the Shoo-king, sect. 1, where that is given as the number of days in the year, and where the earliest record in Chinese literature of the intercalary month occurs. The explanation of that passage by the commentator reduces the year to 365¼ days.

[†] The Chinese employ a cycle of 60 years, which they denominate as follows:—

1 Kea-tsze.
2 Yih-chow.
3 Ping-yin.
4 Ting-maou.
5 Mow-shin.
6 Ke-sze.
7 Kang-woo.
8 Sin-wei.
9 Jin-shin.
10 Kwei-yew.
11 Kea-suh.
12 Yih-heae.
13 Ping-tsze.
14 Ting-chow.
15 Mow-yin.
16 Ke-maou.
17 Kang-shin.
18 Sin-sze.
19 Jin-woo.
20 Kwei-wei.
21 Kea-shin.
22 Yih-yew.
23 Ping-suh.
24 Ting-heae.
25 Mow-tsze.
26 Ke-chow.
27 Kang-yin.
28 Sin-maou.
29 Jin-shin.
30 Kwei-sze.
31 Kea-woo.
32 Yih-wei.
33 Ping-shin.
34 Ting-yew.
35 Mow-suh.
36 Ke-heae.
37 Kang-tsze.
38 Sin-chow.
39 Jin-yin.
40 Kwei-maou.
41 Kea-shin.
42 Yih-sze.
43 Ping-woo.
44 Ting-wei.
45 Mow-shin.
46 Ke-yew.
47 Kang-suh.
48 Sin-heae.
49 Jin-tsze.
50 Kwei-chow.
51 Kea-yin.
52 Yih-maou.
53 Ping-shin.
54 Ting-sze.
55 Mow-woo.
56 Ke-wei.
57 Kang-shin.
58 Sin-yew.
59 Jin-suh.
60 Kwei-heae.

Of the above characters the insurgents have altered several; the *maou* character, occurring in the 4th, 16th, 28th, 40th and 52d combinations, they have changed into *k'hae*, opening or commencing; and the *chow* character, occurring on the 2d, 14th, 26th, 38th and 50th, they have changed into *haou*, good or favourable; either because the horary characters previously used interfered with the names or titles of some of their great men; or because of some event occurring on the days, months, or years, designated by the above characters, which they considered glorious or favourable, at the commencement of their intended reign.

[‡] The Chinese reckon 28 constellations in their zodiac, one of which is attached to each day throughout the year, in regular succession; the yare as follows,—

1 Keoh.
2 Kang.
3 Te.
4 Fang.
5 Sin.
6 Wei.
7 Ke.
8 Tow.
9 New.
10 Neu.
11 Heu.
12 Wei.
13 Shih.
14 P'heih.
15 Kwei.
16 Loo.
17 Wei.
18 Maou.
19 Peih.
20 Tsze.
21 Tsan.
22 Tsing.
23 Kwei.
24 Lew.
25 Sing.
26 Chang.
27 Yih.
28 Chin.

Four of these, namely, the 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, regularly occur on the Christian Sabbath, and are used by the Christian Chinese to specify that day. It is worthy of observation that the insurgents in their calendar have always made the Sabbath to fall on the above-mentioned days; but by some strange mistake, they have made all the days of the 28 constellations of the 60 horary characters, to fall one day earlier than that specified in the imperial calendar, and observed by the other Chinese. The consequence is, that the rebels actually keep their Sabbath on Saturday. On this being pointed out to them by Mr. Meadows, they said it was a mistake. The character for designating the 23d constellation has been altered by the insurgents from Kwei, a devil to K'hwei, a chief, probably from their dislike to the former term.

[§] Leih-chun, or the "commencement of spring," is one of the Chinese Solar terms, designating the time when the sun is in the 16th degree of Aquarius. It occurs, according to the Chinese authorized calendar, on the 27th day of the 12th moon of the 2d year of Heen-fung (Feby. 4th, 1853) or the 39th day of the cycle, and the 9th of the constellations: these days of the cycle and constellations are the days fixed by the Insurgents themselves for the commencement of their year: we have therefore made it correspond with our 4th of February, and have rated all the following days of the year accordingly. As before observed, however, the insurgents have made a mistake of a day, which throws the whole calculation into an error of a day.

[‖] Yu-shwuy, or "the season of rain," when the sun enters Pisces, occurs, according to the Chinese authorized calendar, at 9 min. past midnight on the 12th day of first moon, of the 3d year of Heen-fung, (Feby. 19th) or the 54th of the cycle. The insurgents have noted it as occurring on the 55th of the cycle, or Feby. 20th, in which they are a day too late.

[¶] King-chih, or "the season when the insects are aroused," marks the period when the sun is in the 16th of Pisces, and occurs, according to the Chinese authorised calendar, on the 26th day of the 1st moon (March 5th) or the 8th day of the cycle. The insurgents, in placing it in the 10th day of the cycle, are in error about two days.

[*] Chun-fun, or vernal equinox, marking the period when the sun enters Aries, occurs according to the Chinese authorized calendar, on the 12th day of the 2d moon, or the 24th day of the cycle (March 21); the insurgents, in placing it in the 25th are one day out.

The THIRD MONTH, numbered the 53d of the cycle, and the 11th according to the order of the constellations.

1	40	14	Tsing-ming†		April 6
2	41	15			7
3	42	16			8
4	43	17			9
5	44	18		Sunday	10
6	45	19			11
7	46	20			12
8	47	21			13
9	48	22			14
10	49	23			15
11	50	24			16
12	51	25		Sunday	17
13	52	26			18
14	53	27			19
15	54	28			20
16	55	1			21
17	56	2	Kuh-yu‡		22
18	57	3			23
19	58	4		Sunday	24
20	59	5			25
21	60	6			26
22	1	7			27
23	2	8			28
24	3	9			29
25	4	10			30
26	5	11		Sunday	May 1
27	6	12			2
28	7	13			3
29	8	14			4
30	9	15			5
31	10	16			6

The FOURTH MONTH, numbered the 54th of the cycle, and the 12th according to the ditto ditto.

1	11	17	Leih-hëa§		May 7
2	12	18		Sunday	8
3	13	19			9
4	14	20			10
5	15	21			11
6	16	22			12
7	17	23			13
8	18	24			14
9	19	25		Sunday	15
10	20	26			16
11	21	27			17
12	22	28			18
13	23	1			19
14	24	2			20
15	25	3			21
16	26	4	Seaou-mwan‖	Sunday	22
17	27	5			23
18	28	6			24
19	29	7			25
20	30	8			26
21	31	9			27
22	32	10			28
23	33	11		Sunday	29
24	34	12			30
25	35	13			31
26	36	14			June 1
27	37	15			2
28	38	16			3
29	39	17			4
30	40	18		Sunday	5

The FIFTH MONTH, numbered the 55th of the cycle, and the 13th according to the ditto ditto.

1	41	19	Mang-chung¶		June 6
2	42	20			7
3	43	21			8
4	44	22			9
5	45	23			10
6	46	24			11
7	47	25		Sunday	12
8	48	26			13
9	49	27			14
10	50	28			15
11	51	1			16
12	52	2			17
13	53	3			18
14	54	4		Sunday	19
15	55	5			20
16	56	6			21
17	57	7	Hea-che*		22
18	58	8			23
19	59	9			24
20	60	10			25
21	1	11		Sunday	26
22	2	12			27
23	3	13			28
24	4	14			29
25	5	15			30
26	6	16			July 1
27	7	17			2
28	8	18		Sunday	3
29	9	19			4
30	10	20			5
31	11	21			6

The SIXTH MONTH, numbered the 56th of the cycle, and the 14th according to the ditto ditto.

1	12	22	Seaou-shoo†		July 7
2	13	23			8
3	14	24			9
4	15	25		Sunday	10
5	16	26			11
6	17	27			12
7	18	28			13
8	19	1			14
9	20	2			15
10	21	3			16
11	22	4		Sunday	17
12	23	5			18
13	24	6			19
14	25	7			20
15	26	8			21
16	27	9	Ta-shoo‡		22
17	28	10			23
18	29	11		Sunday	24
19	30	12			25
20	31	13			26
21	32	14			27
22	33	15			28
23	34	16			29
24	35	17			30
25	36	18		Sunday	31
26	37	19			Aug. 1
27	38	20			2
28	39	21			3
29	40	22			4
30	41	23			5

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† Tsing-ming, or "the season of clear weather," when the sun is in the 16th of Aries, occurs, according to the Chinese authorized calendar, on the 27th day of the 2d moon (April 5th) or the 39th day of the cycle. The insurgents placing it on the 40th day of the cycle, are still a day out.

‡ Kuh-yu, or "the season when rain comes down upon the grain," marks the entrance of the sun into Taurus: occurring according to the Chinese authorized calendar, on the 13th day of the 3d moon (April 20th) or the 54th day of the cycle. The insurgents, by placing it on the 56th, are two days in error.

§ Leih-hëa, or commencement of summer," corresponds with the 16th of Taurus, and occurs, according to the Chinese authorized calendar, on the 28th day of the 3d moon (May 5th) or the 9th day of the cycle. The insurgents, placing it on the 11th, are in error two days.

‖ Seaou-mwan, the period when the grain is a little full, marks the entrance of the sun into Gemini, and occurs, according to the Chinese authorized calendar, on the 14th day of the 4th month (May 21st) or the 25th of the cycle. The insurgents, placing it on the 26th are still one day in error.

¶ Mang-chung, or the period when "the grain is in the ear," corresponds with the 16th of Gemini, and occurs, according to the Chinese authorized calendar, on the 30th of the 4th moon, (June 6th) or the 41st of the cycle. The insurgents are correct in placing it on that day.

* Hea-che, or "summer solstice," marks the entrance of the sun into Cancer, and occurs, according to the Chinese authorized calendar, on the 15th of the 5th moon (June 20th), or the 56th of the cycle. The insurgents in placing it on the 57th are one day in error.

† Seaou-shoo, or "season of little heat" when the sun is in the 16th of Cancer, occurs, according to the Chinese authorized calendar, on the 2d day of the 6th moon (July 7th) or the 12th of the cycle. In fixing it for this day the insurgents are right.

‡ Ta-shoo, or "period of great heat" when the sun enters Leo, occurs, according to the Chinese authorized calendar, on the 18th day of the 6th moon (July 23d), or the 28th of the cycle. The insurgents err in fixing it a day too soon.

The SEVENTH MONTH, numbered the 57th of the cycle, or the 15th according to the order of the constellations.

1	42	24	Leih-tsew§		Aug. 6
2	43	25		Sunday	7
3	44	26			8
4	45	27			9
5	46	28			10
6	47	1			11
7	48	2			12
8	49	3			13
9	50	4		Sunday	14
10	51	5			15
11	52	6			16
12	53	7			17
13	54	8			18
14	55	9			19
15	56	10			20
16	57	11		Sunday	21
17	58	12	Choo-shoo‖		22
18	59	13			23
19	60	14			24
20	1	15			25
21	2	16			26
22	3	17			27
23	4	18		Sunday	28
24	5	19			29
25	6	20			30
26	7	21			31
27	8	22			Sept. 1
28	9	23			2
29	10	24			3
30	11	25		Sunday	4
31	12	26			5

The EIGHTH MONTH, numbered the 58th of the cycle, or the 16th according to the ditto ditto.

1	13	27	Pih-loo¶		Sept. 6
2	14	28			7
3	15	1			8
4	16	2			9
5	17	3			10
6	18	4		Sunday	11
7	19	5			12
8	20	6			13
9	21	7			14
10	22	8			15
11	23	9			16
12	24	10			17
13	25	11		Sunday	18
14	26	12			19
15	27	13			20
16	28	14	Tsew-fun*		21
17	29	15			22
18	30	16			23
19	31	17			24
20	32	18		Sunday	25
21	33	19			26
22	34	20			27
23	35	21			28
24	36	22			29
25	37	23			30
26	38	24			Oct. 1
27	39	25		Sunday	2
28	40	26			3
29	41	27			4
30	42	28			5

The NINTH MONTH, numbered the 59th of the cycle, or the 17th according to the ditto ditto.

1	43	1	Han-loo†		Oct. 6
2	44	2			7
3	45	3			8
4	46	4		Sunday	9
5	47	5			10
6	48	6			11
7	49	7			12
8	50	8			13
9	51	9			14
10	52	10			15
11	53	11		Sunday	16
12	54	12			17
13	55	13			18
14	56	14			19
15	57	15			20
16	58	16			21
17	59	17	Sang-keang‡		22
18	60	18		Sunday	23
19	1	19			24
20	2	20			25
21	3	21			26
22	4	22			27
23	5	23			28
24	6	24			29
25	7	25		Sunday	30
26	8	26			31
27	9	27			Nov. 1
28	10	28			2
29	11	1			3
30	12	2			4
31	13	3			5

The TENTH MONTH, numbered the 60th of the cycle, or the 18th according to the ditto ditto.

1	14	4	Leih-tung§	Sunday	Nov. 6
2	15	5			7
3	16	6			8
4	17	7			9
5	18	8			10
6	19	9			11
7	20	10			12
8	21	11		Sunday	13
9	22	12			14
10	23	13			15
11	24	14			16
12	25	15			17
13	26	16			18
14	27	17			19
15	28	18		Sunday	20
16	29	19	Seaou-seue‖		21
17	30	20			22
18	31	21			23
19	32	22			24
20	33	23			25
21	34	24			26
22	35	25		Sunday	27
23	36	26			28
24	37	27			29
25	38	28			30
26	39	1			Dec. 1
27	40	2			2
28	41	3			3
29	42	4		Sunday	4
30	43	5			5

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§ Leih-tsew, or "the commencement of autumn," when the sun is in the 16th of Leo, occurs, according to the Chinese established calendar, on the 4th day of the 7th moon (Aug. 8th), or the 44th of the cycle. The insurgents err in placing it two days too soon.

‖ Choo-shoo, or "the cessation of heat," marking the period when the sun enters Virgo, occurs, according to the Chinese established calendar, on the 19th day of the 7th moon (Aug. 23), or the 59th of the cycle. The insurgents err in placing this one day too soon.

¶ Pih-loo, or "the season of white dew," when the sun is in the 16th of Virgo, occurs, according to the Chinese established calendar, on the 6th day of the 8th moon (Sept. 8), or the 15th day of the cycle. The insurgents, in placing it on the 13th, are two days too soon.

* Tsew-fun, or "the autumnal equinox," when the sun enters Libra, occurs, according to the Chinese established calendar, on the 21st day of the 8th moon (Sept. 23d), or the 30th of the cycle. The insurgents, in placing it on the 28th, are again two days in error.

† Han-loo, or "period of cold dew," when the sun is in the 16th of Libra, occurs, according to the Chinese established calendar, on the 6th day of the 9th moon (Oct. 8th), or the 45th of the cycle. The insurgents have antedated it two days.

‡ Sang-keang, or "the season when frost comes down," marking the day when the sun enters Scorpio, occurs, according to the Chinese authorized calendar, on the 21st day of the 9th moon (Oct. 23d), or the 60th day of the cycle. The insurgents have antedated it one day.

§ Leih-tung, or "commencement of winter," when the sun is in the 16th of Scorpio, occurs, according to the Chinese established calendar, on the 7th day of the 10th moon (Nov. 7), or the 15th of the cycle. The insurgents have antedated it one day.

‖ Seaou-seue, or "period of little snow," when the sun enters Sagittarius, occurs, according to the Chinese established calendar, on the 22d day of the 10th moon (Nov. 22), or the 30th day of the cycle. This also the insurgents have antedated one day.

The ELEVENTH MONTH, numbered the 1st of the cycle, or the 19th according to the order of the constellations.

1	44	6	Ta-seueh¶		Dec. 6
2	45	7			7
3	46	8			8
4	47	9			9
5	48	10			10
6	49	11		Sunday	11
7	50	12			12
8	51	13			13
9	52	14			14
10	53	15			15
11	54	16			16
12	55	17			17
13	56	18		Sunday	18
14	57	19			19
15	58	20			20
16	59	21			21
17	60	22	Tung-che*		22
18	1	23			23
19	2	24			24
20	3	25		Sunday	25
21	4	26			26
22	5	27			27
23	6	28			28
24	7	1			29
25	8	2			30
26	9	3			31
27	10	4		Sunday	Jan. 1
28	11	5			2
29	12	6			3
30	13	7			4
31	14	8			5

The TWELFTH MONTH, numbered the 2d of the cycle, or the 20th according to the ditto ditto.

1	15	9	Seaou-han†		Jan. 6
2	16	10			7
3	17	11		Sunday	8
4	18	11			9
5	19	12			10
6	20	13			11
7	21	14			12
8	22	15			13
9	23	16			14
10	24	17		Sunday	15
11	25	18			16
12	26	19			17
13	27	20			18
14	28	21			19
15	29	22			20
16	30	23	Ta-han‡		21
17	31	24		Sunday	22
18	32	25			23
19	33	26			24
20	34	27			25
21	35	28			26
22	36	1			27
23	37	2			28
24	38	3		Sunday	29
25	39	4			30
26	40	5			31
27	41	6			Feb. 1
28	42	7			2
29	43	8			3
30§	44§	9			§4

¶ Ta-seueh, or "period of great snow," when the sun is in the 16th of Sagittarius, occurs, according to the Chinese established calendar, on the 7th of the 11th moon (Dec. 7th), or the 45th of the cycle. The insurgents have erred in antedating it one day.

* Tun-che, or "winter solstice," when the sun enters Capricorn, occurs, according to the Chinese, on the 22d day of the 11th moon (Dec. 22d) or the 60th day of the cycle. This the insurgents have correctly noted.

† Seaou-han, or "the period of little cold," when the sun is in the 16th of Capricornus, occurs, according to the Chinese established calendar, on the 7th day of the 12th moon (Jan. 5th), or the 14th of the cycle. The insurgents have erred in placing it one day too late.

‡ Ta-han, or "the period of great cold," when the sun enters Aquarius, occurs, according to the Chinese established calendar, on the 22d day of the 12th moon (Jan. 20th, or the 29th of the cycle. The insurgents have erred in placing it a day later.

§ The last day of this year or the 4th of Feb. and 14th of the cycle, is really the commencement of spring, when the sun is in the 15th of Aquarius; the insurgents, however, seem to have reserved the notifying of Leih-chun till the next day, when they intend to record it as occurring on the first day of their year, or Feb. 5th. This arises from their determination to have 366 days in one year, by which they will be thrown out 18 hours every year, and in the course of a few years have their seasons all wrong.

Their determination to notify one of the solar terms as occurring on the 1st of every month, has also led them into the various mistakes which we have already noted.

PEKING GAZETTES.

A file of the *Peking Gazettes* has just come to hand, dated the 12th of June and three following days. For nearly three months the usual series had been stopped, and from the 20th March, up to the date above named, no news from the capital had been communicated to the public. Now that it is come, however, little reliance can be placed upon it, as the reports sent in by various generals to the emperor are known by information from a nearer and more reliable source to be incorrect. The only conclusion we can draw from the papers under review is, that the emperor has been deceived, and that he has in his ignorance wrongly rewarded some and punished others.

The *Gazette* of June the 12th contains a dispatch from the Chinese General Heang-yung, dated the 18th of April, detailing an account of the taking of several of the rebels' stockades, outside the city of Nanking, and of a great victory obtained over the insurgents. At four o'clock in the morning of the day in question, an attack was made on the rebels' stockade at 七橋甕 Tseih-keaou-ung, aided by a simultaneous movement on the right and left of the position, by two different bodies of men. When the cannonade was opened upon the bridge, the defenders were thrown into confusion, and the imperialists advanced in the smoke, right in to the insurgents' camp, into which they threw stink-pots and rockets, and set it on fire. The rebels, on attempting to make their escape, were many of them killed, and the position was finally captured. It is calculated that the enemy's loss on this occasion was, 300 burnt to death, 50 killed in battle, and 400 prisoners, while more than a thousand honest people were rescued from the clutches of the enemy. The imperialists made themselves masters of 2 pieces of ordinance of 2,000 catties each, five pieces of 1,000 each, and forty of 600 catties each, besides a large quantity of jingalls, matchlocks, swords, spears, flags, powder and ball, tents and horses. There was also taken the seal of one of the great officers of the insurgents. According to the statement of the prisoners, a general regulator of their army named 陳轉 Chin-chuen, who wore a large red coat, was cut down by the emperor's soldiers: while on the side of the imperialists there was only *one man* killed, and a few wounded. The emperor, on receiving this intelligence, admires the bravery displayed by Heang-yung, fully answering the expectations that had been formed of him, and entitling him to large rewards. The emperor speaks of having already sent him some presents, which he presumes the general has reverently received. He conceives also that the enemy must be very much distressed by these reverses, and cherishes the hope that his generals and soldiers will follow up their successes until they have exterminated the foe.

In the *Gazette* of the sameday, Ke-shen reports a victory obtained over the insurgents. It appears that Ke-shen had already advanced his forces to a place called 寶應 Paou-ying, north of Yang-chow, when on the 19th of April, the insurgents made a sortie upon his camp. The skirmish that ensued lasted two hours, and ended in the driving of the insurgents back to Yang-chow, with the loss of 1,000 killed, besides a great number who were drowned by being pushed off the bridge into the water. Three of the rebels' stockades were thereupon burnt, and when the rebels made a second sortie, for the purpose of defending their position, two more stockades were taken. In this manner five successive victories were obtained in the course of the day, and as many stockades taken, while seven thousand of the enemy bit the dust; among the rest were a great number of long-haired rebels, while many flags and weapons fell into the hands of the imperialists. The emperor is much pleased with this intelligence, and confers a peacock's feather on Ke-shen, for his military skill, as well as various smaller marks of distinction on the inferior officers and soldiers, who had shewn themselves most deserving.

The *Gazette* of the 13th of June is full of severe animadversions upon 倪良耀 Ne-leang-yaou*, the provincial treasure, on account of deficiencies in the amount of grain sent up by sea from Shanghae to the capital; also for having sent his family away from his official residence at Soo-chow, to what he considered a better place of safety; by which act he induced apprehensions in the minds of the people. He is now ordered to urge the magistrates and prefects of the various districts immediately to collect the revenue still due from the people, in order that the imperial granary may be replenished, otherwise the emperor declares that he will punish him severely. The emperor says, that he has heard of several of his viceroys, governors, treasurers, and judges having removed their families to places of safety, which has given rise to various surmises and apprehensions among the people, who have also been induced to run hither and thither. These gentlemen, he says, seem only regardful of their families, and care nothing for their country. As far as he himself is concerned, the emperor continues, he is not conscious of having treated any of them ill, and he begs them, in the silent hour of the night, to lay their hands on their hearts, and faithfully resolve that they will maintain the interests of their country whatever becomes of their families; by which means they may render him the service he expects from them.

The same *Gazette* contains a request from the board of revenue that Ne-leang-yaou may be ordered to hasten on the sending of grain to Peking. The Board observe that when it was determined to send the grain this year by sea, the said Ne-leang-yaou was commanded strictly to enjoin on all the prefects and magistrates to exert themselves to the utmost, in forwarding the grain to Shanghae, to be shipped for that purpose. It appears, however, that only 907,000 piculs had been forwarded from Keang-soo, and 300,000 from Cheh-keang, which did not come up to the half of what was expected from these provinces. The officers in charge of this department are therefore ordered to send up the whole without delay.

The board of revenue also request that the governors and treasurers of the various provinces, who had on their own responsibility detained part of the grain in the provinces for the service of the troops, should be severely reprimanded. The emperor replies, that it is certainly improper for the governors of Gnan-hwuy and Keang-se to detain for the use of the troops 100,000 piculs of grain, that ought to have been forwarded by sea to the capital, without having first requested permission so to do, and therefore they, together with the treasurer Ne, should be handed over to the board to undergo a strict enquiry; while the said officers are commanded immediately to transport the grain which they have detained in the provinces, by means of sea-going vessels to the capital: for if they delay any longer the emperor declares that they shall be severely punished.

The *Gazette* of the 14th of June, contains a report from Heang-yung, detailing the capture of a place called 鐘山 Chung-san, in the neighbourhood of Nanking. It appears that, on the night of the 19th of April, the rebels had evacuated their position at Tseih-keaou-ung, and on the 20th, Heang-yung gained possession of it. On that occasion the rebels made a stout resistance; but the hotter their fire the more daring was the courage of the troops, so that they at last succeeded in recovering the stockade. In the skirmish the rebels lost 70 killed, and were driven back into the city of Nanking, there they shut themselves up. The emperor remarks upon this report, that Heang-yung, for the skill and courage displayed on the occasion, deserves a large reward, and he therefore allows him to wear a yellow jacket when he goes abroad, as a signal mark of imperial favour.

In the same *Gazette* Ke-shen sends up a report of the various officers through whose fault Yang-chow was lost, in order that they may be visited with the deserved punishment, some of them, however, are not to be found, and those who are forthcoming are dismissed from office.

An imperial decree appears in the *Gazette* of the same day, ordering 文藝 Wan-e, the general in command of Chin-keang, when that city was taken, to be banished to western Tartary; but as there is a deficiency of officers at present, he is ordered to retain his post until relieved, when he is to be sent away.

The office of prefect of Chin-keang being at present vacant, a Tartar named Sae-sha-poo is appointed to fill it.

The *Gazette* of the 15th of June contains a report from Heang-yung detailing a new victory over the rebels. It appears that on the 13th of April, Heang-yung in connection with Heu-naechaou and Pang-yuh-fei made a united attack on the rebel encampment at 梁山 Leang-san, which they took by storm, killing about 300 of the enemy, and burning about 700 more. One hundred and fifty heads were brought in, with 90 prisoners; and there were captured besides twelve pieces of cannon, some of them 3,000 catties in weight, with 210 matchlocks and swivels, and 130 yellow flags, as well as swords and spears without number, with some horses. The emperor remarks upon this report, that since the rebels have taken so many cities, both spirits and men are exasperated against them, and have brought upon them this defeat; so that they will find that every thing does not go so prosperously with them as they had imagined. Heang-yung, he adds, is deserving of the highest praise for his military successes, and therefore he sends him an archer's ring, made of white jade, with some poetry engraven on it, also a holder for a peacock's feather made of white jade, and a tobacco box made of green jade, as a mark of his favour. He also sends various presents for the officers and soldiers under his command, who have distinguished themselves. The emperor also admires the conduct of the people of Keang-nan, who have come forward so generously, to present rice and provisions to Heang-yung and his soldiers, whilst on their march, which they have intreated him with tears to accept; shewing how much the people sympathize with him in his patriotic endeavours to save the country.

The *Gazette* of this day contains a decree from the emperor ordering Seu-kwang-tsin, formerly viceroy of Canton, and subsequently Imperial Commissioner for the settlement of affairs in Hoonan, to be beheaded. The charge against him is, that having been especially appointed to the important posts above mentioned, he procrastinated on his march and allowed the rebels to overrun Hoonan, and then successively to capture Han-yang and Woo-ch'hang, and finally to take possession of Yoh-chow; while he had not a single scheme to offer for the saving of the country; thus showing his utter incapacity and neglect,—on which account, in conformity with the advice of the prime ministers 裕誠 Yu-ching, it is ordered that he be beheaded according to law; the sentence to be put in execution in the ensuing autumn.

W. H. M.

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* This gentleman was formerly known to the Shanghae community, as the provincial judge who came down to settle the Tsing-po affair. In the beginning of May last he was again in Shanghae, as provincial treasurer, to urge the people to pay their taxes.

DISTURBANCE IN SHANGHAE.

On the 4th instant, outside the west-gate of this city, the villagers got into a dispute with the constable of the district named 林阿順 Lin-a-shun, regarding the payment of some arrears of taxes, due for the last year. The villagers found fault with the excessive demand made by the authorities, and represented that this year they had been great losers by the unprecedented fall in the price of native cotton cloth, upon which many of them depended for a subsistence. The constable, however, would not listen to them, and proceeded to apprehend four men, whom he conveyed to the city prison. The populace then rose against him, and pulled down his house, that was situated just outside the west-gate. On the 5th, several thousands of the villagers came into the city, & proceeded to the magistrate's office, where they demanded the four men who had been seized, and the collector of taxes to be given over to them. Whilst waiting there, the populace broke down the office at which the land tax was usually paid, and caught two of the police runners and beat them severely; a military officer also, named 顧 Koo was wounded in the fray. The magistrate, named 袁 Yuen, jumped over the wall at the back of his office, and escaped the notice of the villagers. Not being able to find his worship, they broke down the pavilion in front of his office, and smashed all the furniture that they found in both the halls together with the panels of the adjoining apartments. At this time there was not a single police-runner to be seen in the precincts of the office. After the destruction of the furniture, the four men were liberated, when the main body of the populace dispersed, and the magistrate made his appearance over the wall, exhorting the remainder to be quiet. The populace having demolished the magistrate's furniture proceeded to a street called 太平 T'hae-ping, where dwelt an obnoxious collector called 李 Le, with the view of attacking his house; but they found the streets so narrow that only a few could come on at a time, and the house defended by a body of men armed with matchlocks and pikes, so that they considered it more prudent not to make the attack. They went out to the west-gate, however, where they took all the wood-work, and furniture of the house which they had pulled down on the preceding day, and removing it to a vacant space, deliberately burned it, and stood by till the fire went out. They also burned the household furniture of another constable who lives a little to the westward of Mackenzie's bridge, on the great western road.

TABLE

Showing the IMPORT *and* EXPORT DUTIES *on* BRITISH TRADE, *and* TONNAGE DUES *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* SHANGHAE *during the following Years 1843 a 1851,*

	DUTIES,	TONNAGE DUES,	*Total Taels,*
1843, ..	24,101-9-9-9	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-9
1844, ..	138,595-5-7-2	2,000-0-0-0	140,595-5-7-2
1845, ..	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846, ..	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847, ..	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848, ..	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849, ..	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850, ..	561,901-3-7-9	9,598-5-0-0	571,499-0-7-9
1851, ..	945,412-7-9-2	15,490-4-0-0	960,903-1-9-2
1852, ..	750,715-3-3-8	10,661-2-0-0	761,376-5-3-8
Total,	4,970,173-0-4-2	72,866-2-0-0	5,043,039-2-4-2

TABLE

Showing the IMPORT *and* EXPORT DUTIES *on* AMERICAN TRADE, *and* TONNAGE DUES *on United States Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* SHANGHAE *during the following Years 1849 a 1851,*

	DUTIES,	TONNAGE DUES,	*Total Taels,*
1849, ..	114,027-7-5-1	2,590-1-0-0	116,617-8-5-1
1850, ..	176,677-6-2-4	3,244-2-0-0	179,921-8-2-4
1851, ..	402,702-1-2-2	8,447-6-0-0	411,149-7-2-2
1852, ..	635,480-9-3-5	10,135-7-5-0	641,616-6-8-5
Total,	1,328,888-4-3-2	30,417-6-5-0	1,349,306-0-8-2

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

July 9, Falcon, ... *for* Lookong.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.* — Nerbudda, Kingston, Eclipse, Sea Witch, and John Knox.

Liverpool. — Geffrard, Preussischer Adler, Crisis, James Scott, and Panic.

Singapore.—Alceste, Amoy, and City of London.

Hongkong.—Audax, Esmont, Island Queen, and Iona.

LATEST from Loochoo :—

We are glad to learn that there is already some prospect of an opening to civilized nations amongst the Loochoo islands :—

Information has privately reached us that whilst the U. S. fleet were in the neighbourhood of Napiran, (*Napakiang ?*) the *Susquehanna* and *Saratoga* went on a cruise eastward and touched at several beautiful islands, where they distributed live stock. They also touched at an island named Boniam. To their surprise they discovered a few European residents, consisting of English, Scotch, Irish and Spanish, who had left whalers and established themselves there: amongst them were about eleven women. The governor of this island is a Scotchman. He claims the island as his own, and has been settled there about 20 years. He has a family of several children, one of whom was drowned, a few days before the *Susquehanna* touched there, in endeavouring to cross the bar.

The Commodore has made a purchase of a piece of land containing about ten acres, for fifty dollars. It is in a good situation on one of the best sites of the harbour, and is intended for a Government Coal Dépôt. The island is mountainous: the harbour excellent, having from 18 to 20 fathoms of water at the anchorage. Shell-fish, such as Lobsters and Cray-fish abound: also plenty of Wild Goats. Plums, Bananas, Plaintains, and other varieties of fruit are found plentifully and are delicious.

This is a subject of gratulation, as it already affords to civilized nations a footing in this almost, terra incognita—and we hope it will soon be followed up by more important advantages.

At the same time this intelligence fully shows, how little investigation has, hitherto. been made of the shores of these interesting islands.

PASSING EVENTS IN CHINA.

(*From Dr.* D. J. MACGOWAN'S *Note Book.*)

Authorities bluster, then succumb. Mouths of the women stopped by rice: a Catastrophe: a hoax. Disturbances at the South and West: Provision for the poor.

(*Continued from No. 153.*)

The first emeute of the kind which came under my observation, was one afternoon last week, when I was hastening to the house of an affluent native near the pagoda, with a stomach pump, for the relief of a lady who in a fit of rage had committed suicide by taking a prodigious dose of opium; my way was suddenly blocked up by a mob of women and children; who were pressing hard after some game they had started. It turned out to be a pursy apoplectic old gentleman, known to be well to do in the world; he managed to keep them at bay, for a long time, until in an unlucky moment he made for a bridge, which he no sooner reached than he found himself hemmed in by the urchins and their mothers, and in imminent danger of being precipitated into a muddy canal. Despite the vociferations he held out very firmly and would have shown a manful resistance much longer, but for the conduct of unsympathizing bystanders who like other cits similarly situated, would have the crowd "move on." Knowing that sooner or later submission was inevitable our hero unbelted himself and got at his cash, which he doled out to the besiegers, who had now become very orderly filing up and off again before him, he, protesting that he was being ruined, they, swearing that he was nothing short of a "*tsai shin pusah*" or god of wealth.

On the following day our strong minded women, instead of moving about in separate parties, all united to make an onslaught on the domiciles of certain well known capitalists, but as they could not keep their own secrets, Mr. Sung heard of their intention and barricaded his gate, and so effectually, that an extemporaneous battering ram brought to bear against it made no material impression. Foiled at the gate, the beleaguering force juvenile and feminine, succeeded in effecting a breach in the wall. Finding his court filling with the tumultuous crowd Mr. Sung gave rather more than a cent to each women and something less to the children. Our amazons next proceeded to the residence of Mr. Ling, whose gate yielded to the storming party, when a pillage commenced, but as the district magistrate had been sent for, they were soon interrupted, and an arrangement entered into between Mr. Ling and the rioters, through his worship's intervention. Mr. L. and the magistrate were alarmed at the numbers and determination of the mob, and the latter were somewhat awed by finding themselves in the presence of the "father of the city." Hence both parties soon came to a good understanding the magistrate presiding at the distribution of cash, which was on rather a larger scale, than at Mr. Sung's. His worship had not eyed the crowd long, before he distinguished the ruling spirit, whose mischievous pranks, and restless effrontery, was quite conspicuous,—a Topsy, in fact, only of the rougher sex, and having a recognizable origin. This origin, was sent for and when brought up to the magistracy turned out to be a man who rejoiced in the dignity of wearing a wooden button, and as he had charge of a hundred men in the imperial army, shall be styled a centurion.

The centurion was very contumacious, and denied the authority of the court to interrogate him, whereupon to make him reasonable the magistrate had him turned over and treated to twenty blows, administered in the same fashion, as is common in well regulated families to unruly urchins. This was done in the open court of the Yamun, before a great concourse of spectators, amongst whom were many soldiers. After his birching—bambooing they call it in China, the centurion was brought before his worship hand and foot manacled like a common culprit. This indignity to one of their corps, so excited the soldiers that they made a rush at the stand where Twăn the magistrate sat, threatening him with violence; whereupon the latter took off his cap and with great dignity placed it on the table. The civilians present now found it was time to interfere, for by that significant act Twăn, intimated that he gave up his authority; they held back the soldiers who were themselves not a little startled at the cool determination of the magistrate, and quiet was restored. Major Twăn appears to have gone farther than was allowable, towards one of the military, who claim trial by their officers, but he is a popular, and at the present time indispensable man for Ningpo, and on the next day, all the civil and military officers with most people of note, united in requesting him to overlook the matter, and to continue in office, which he consented to do.

To return to the ladies from whom this oriental Topsy diverted us, but not to be tedious, it will suffice to say that every day several of the wealthy were visited, through smashed doors or perforated walls as above described, unless they promptly came out and distributed money. The evil became so great that at the request of the respectable portion of the community, the officers were induced to take steps for its suppression. As it was a matter of no ordinary magnitude with which they were called to grapple, the extraordinary precaution was taken, of making the effort a joint one, of the civil and military officers, and accordingly, the commander-in-chief of the forces in the province, the prefect and the district magistrate conjointly issued the following "most important commands" for the dismay of these female insurgents,—

"The assembling of riotous beggars is directly contrary to the laws of the land, yet we have lately heard that low ignorant women and children are collecting in mobs and creating disturbances; and having been petitioned in relation thereto by various householders, who state that no day passes without the occurrence of outrage, and having received commands from superior officers in relation to these proceedings, we unitedly make arrangements for their immediate repression. And, as at Suchau and at Hang-chau, the disorderly have been beheaded or strangled, in order to preserve the integrity of the law, we must in like manner comply with the imperial behests in preserving the peace of this place; but how can we the parents of the people endure the idea of killing you off, without first affording you preventive instruction. On this account we earnestly issue these admonitions, requiring you to follow your callings assiduously, to avoid being involved in the meshes of the law. If after the date of this proclamation, you are found transgressing the laws, the constables shall give immediate information thereof to the officers, when both police-men, and soldiers shall be sent for your apprehension. If soldiers or police-men, secretly connive at these low proceedings, and it becomes known to us, besides being dismissed from employment, they shall be condignly punished according to the gravity of their offences. Tremblingly obey. A special proclamation."

At the investigation of their other halves, the women braved these threats, roaming the streets in large parties besieging the houses of the rich with irresistible clamor; neither police-men nor soldiers presuming to thwart them; from dreading their moral influence and vocal powers. Had the authorities been able to devise a plan for unshoeing this crippled mob, it would have been thereby instantly thrown *hors de combat*, for not one of them could walk, or even stand alone, if unshod. The deformity occasioned by binding the feet, is corrected by a peculiar form of the shoe, otherwise these unfortunate victims of a cruel and disgusting custom would be perpetually doomed either to a recumbent or to a sitting posture.

Military and magisterial menace, having failed to crush the growing insolence of the obstreperous sex, arrangements were soon made for complying with their demands in a regular manner, by distributing rice, to each family according to the number of mouths in it, amounting to about two thirds of what was necessary for comfortable subsistence. To meet the expenses, of this succor, which is to continue until harvest-time, an assessment was made on the wealthy; thus "the people were tranquilized" and the city resumed for a season its usual quiet.

A sum amounting to more than seventy thousand dollars was drawn from wealthy citizens to purchase rice for gratuitous distribution amongst the poor, from half a dozen temples, the management of the whole being entrusted to a subordinate officer connected with the Chehien's Yamun. Besides all the needy, there came also vast numbers of idlers who required no such assistance, and whose time was of much greater value than the aid afforded them, merely as a holiday amusement. The excitement and disorder which began to attend this system of affording relief was only less obnoxious than the riots, and were daily increasing in danger; a calamity suddenly compelled the adoption of another plan.

At the Tauist temple within a few steps of my residence, an immense crowd of women and children, aged and disabled men were for a long time pressing for admittance, when the doors were suddenly opened, and as the multitude was impetuously pressing into the court many were thrown down and trampled under foot by those who followed. After much confusion the dead and dying were extricated and placed in different parts of the temple, messengers were despatched to call the magistrate, and myself to the scene of misery. I found between thirty or forty persons of all ages from the dead infant at the breast of its dead mother, to aged men and women, each surrounded by a group of friends whose frantic grief rent the air. On applying strong ammonia, and the other remedies to those in whom there remained a spark of life, I had the gratification, of seeing ten or more revive from their asphyxy. Others doubtless would have been restored but for the excitement which followed the resuscitation of the first two or three to whom remedies were administered; it was believed the cold water and the mysterious stimulant had restored the dead to life and no assurance to the contrary would appease the importunities of the bereaved friends; whose attempts forcibly to drag me in different directions, occasioned the loss of much time. Some took mouthfuls of the diluted liquor and spurted it into the nostrils and between the lips of their dead friends. When mayor Twăn came, the excited crowd vented their anger in bitter imprecations against his subordinates, to whose mismanagement the casualty was owing; his worship evaded some of the clamors by acting as bottle-holder and showing a desire to assist in the administration of medicines.

To his utter consternation, Twăn was summoned to the seat of a similar disaster in the suburbs of the West gate. I soon followed him, but the accidents which had occurred there were all of a trivial description.

An hour later, near the close of the day having business in the neighborhood of the magistracy I found the streets crowded with excited people, many of whom were hastily directing their steps to the residence of the unfortunate officer whom the populace adjudged guilty of causing the catastrophe, and on hearing that my patients had been conveyed in the van of the procession I followed professionally. My way was soon impeded by the dense masses which thronged every avenue, but every one made way as it was given out, that I bring the dead to life. The object of popular fury occupied part of a group of tenements which surrounded a large court; under the porticoes of which and also at the entrance were arranged on doors torn from the temple, above twenty corpses, and several persons who had been resuscitated. In the centre of the court the mob was engaged in demolishing everything brought out of the house for that purpose. Household utensils and furniture of every kind were smashed to minute fragments. Clothing of every description shared the same fate; a dozen men might be seen pulling a silk gown or coverlet in opposite directions until reduced to shreds, which in some cases were afterwards thrown over the dead. Books and crockery, culinary utensils and those parts of the house capable of being injured were rendered altogether useless. Several thieves who attempted to pick up a stray article, were beaten with great fury; one poor fellow was making off with a portable earthen furnace, and would not have been molested, but unfortunately he stumbled over a corpse, when he was knocked down and the furnace broken on his hips. Happily the officer escaped before the rioters arrived, or his life would have been taken, a spectator who had endeavoured to have something spared was recognized as a friend of the object of their hate and would have been killed but for the intervention of myself and others.

After the house had been thoroughly emptied police-men undertook to disperse the mob, by preventing admission into the house of new comers and as night drew on one after another quitted the place and it gradually became quiet. Two of the injured were taken to my house for the night, and on the following morning the peace of the city was made sure by the magistrate giving from $15 to $30 to each of the sufferers and survivors; drawn from the fund lately subscribed for supplying the poor with rice. A benevolent society appropriated a sum to the priests of the temple for conducting a service of three days duration for the repose of the souls, of those who were there trampled to death. An indemnity from the same fund was also made to the police-man whose property had been destroyed by the mob. To prevent the recurrence of future disorders of the same kind, the plan was adopted of allowing the poor parties to send for rice, instead of requiring as before the attendance of every mouth which was to be relieved.

Not long after this our good mayor Twăn, was harassed by a hoax played off upon certain villagers; several tens of thousands of whom came to town under the idea that the magistrate had promised to distribute a thousand cash to every applicant. To save the city from such visitors his worship had a meeting and parley with them on the great Parade-ground on the opposite side of the city, surrounded by police-men, lictors and soldiers. He had the address to pacify the disappointed crowd, but they were not dispersed until two men and one woman were flogged on the spot for their conspicuous audacity. Justice to the Chinese requires that it should be stated in passing, that women are less frequently subjected to stripes in this country than in some others, which boast of a higher civilization. The flagellation which the three culprits received was not so severe as to prevent them following the sedan of the magistrate until he reached his office, where they made such a clamor as to induce him to apply a sovereign panacea, for their relief. A few dollars at once put an end to this difficulty.

Another hoax of the same kind was attempted lately by getting up a report that missionaries had determined to distribute rice, it was only partially successful, the applicants not being numerous enough to form a mob.

In consequence of the inability of the officers to repress popular commotion their authority is often set at defiance, whilst they and the wealthy are left to the mercy of a mob, and the class of destitute and desperate persons is so large, that constant vigilance is requisite in times like the present to preserve order. The subjoined extract from a letter just received from a native merchant at Fuh-chau exhibits scenes of this character, and such as have taken place lately in many cities of the empire.

That disorderly body, the Dagger [small sword] Society, with the assistance of local desperados pillaged the rich at Yung-ngan (south part of Fuh-kien) putting many people to death. Happily the residents managed to secure the co-operation of some lorcha men, and thus got rid of their enemies. A short time after this, the Dagger sect united with the lorcha-men, and suddenly the united force entered the city of Chang-chău (prefectural city of Amoy) killed the attendants at the public offices, deposed the authorities, prevented them holding any communication with their superiors. Since then we have heard nothing, except the rumor which may be true or not that fifteen hundred soldiers are to be sent in a few days to put a stop to the affair. A few days later Amoy fell into the hands of these insurgents who are styled Roman Catholics by the people, which name has been applied to them perhaps on account of the part which Portuguese are alleged to have taken in the matter. The receipt of this intelligence at Ningpo caused an astonishing rise in the price of sugar. About the same time the general-in-command at Ningpo was informed that Chang-shá in Hunan was captured by a hundred thousand insurgents, wearing white turbans fiercer and more dangerous than the Kwang-si men who had evacuated that place a few months ago. Like the rising in Foh-kien this, is wholly independent of that, which for distinction's sake may be denominated the Christian movement. In this manner, that is by simultaneous or successive outbreaks, former dynasties have been overthrown; without such signs of general discontent, the reign of the Manchus could not be considered in any imminent peril, notwithstanding the great successes of the patriot army.

(*To be continued.*)

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE
"VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE
Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*
Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,
Bad Breasts,
Burns,
Bunions,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,
Coco-bay,
Chiego-foot,
Chilblains,
Chapped hands,
Corns (Soft),
Cancers,
Contracted and Stiff Joints,
Elephantiasis,
Fistulas,
Gout,
Glandular Swellings,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Scalds,
Sore Nipples,
Sore-throats,
Skin-diseases,
Scurvy,
Sore-heads,
Tumours,
Ulcers,
Wounds,
Yaws.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. and 6s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

N.B.—A file of the *North-China Herald* can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 8TH JULY, 1853.

THE principal feature in the weather of the past week has been the sudden accession of high temperature; no less than 12° above the mean of three years. The sky has been unclouded and the soil is dry and parched. The wind has continued steadily from the Southward and Eastward.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER. ANEROID. THERMOMETER. ANEMOMETER. & OMBROMETER.

JULY.		BAROMETER.		ANEROID.	THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 3 years	1853	1853 Mean	1853 Minimum	Mean of 3 years	1853	1852	1853	Mean of 3 years
2	S.	29.88	29.85	29.71	88.5	78.0	77.0	S.S.E.	N.E. to E.S.E.	0.00	0.31
3	S.	29.91	29.87	29.75	90.0	78.0	80.5	S.S.E.	S.E.	0.00	0.11
4	M.	29.84	29.85	29.67	89.0	77.0	79.0	S.S.E. to E.S.E.	S. to E.N.E.	0.00	0.00
5	Tu.	29.78	29.81	29.61	88.0	78.0	76.0	E.S.E. to E.	S.	0.00	0.40
6	W.	29.85	29.82	29.70	91.0	79.0	77.5	S.S.E. to S.E.	S.	0.00	0.11
7	Th.	29.93	29.78	29.75	93.0	78.0	80.0	S.S.W. to S.	S.	0.00	0.28
8	F.	29.96	29.82	29.79	93.5	78.0	79.5	S. to S.E.	S.	0.00	0.21
Shanghae, 9th July, 1853.]				Mean	90.4		78.4		Total	0.00	1.45

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.		VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Departure.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
July	1	Lancastrian	B. ship	597	Langley	London	Mar. 1	General	Lindsay and Co.
„	2	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	650	Jamieson	Hongkong	June 28	Opium	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.
„	2	Caprice	U. S. S.		Maury	Loochoo	June—		
„	2	Golden Gate	A. ship	1340	Balstow	Hongkong	June—	General	Augustine Heard & Co.
„	2	Countess of Seafield	B. ship	450	Innes	London	Mar. 8	General	Dent, Beale and Co.
„	2	Challenger	B. ship	698	Killick	Hongkong	June 23	General	Lindsay and Co.

PASSENGERS.—per *Lady Mary Wood*, Bishop C. Spelta, and servant, Rev. A. Feliciani, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Winch, Miss Smith, and servant, Messrs. D. Potter, T. Pyke, H. H. Warden, Q. A. Gutieres, G. W. Hogg, E. Warden, W. H. Wardley, and servant, C. D. Mackenzie, T. Walsh, and servant, Craven Wilson, and servant, Robert Goddard, G. F. Huberston, and servant, E. Halton, and O. J. Young, and twelve Chinese.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.		VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
July	5	Eliza Moore	B. bark	417	Hinds	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, Kennedy & Co

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	C'tom House Nos	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Intended despatch.
Ashmore		June 27	B. bark	512	Martin	Hargreaves and Co.		
Carrington		June 26	A. ship	591	French	Bull, Nye and Co.		
Celestial		June 20	A. ship	850	Palmer	Bull, Nye and Co.		
Challenger		July 2	B. ship	983	Killick	Lindsay and Co.	London	
Countess of Seafield		July 2	B. ship	450	Innes	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Fleetwood		June 29	A. ship		Dale	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Golden Gate		July 2	A. ship	1340	Balstow	Augustine Heard & Co.		
John Bunyan		June 25	B. ship	460	Thompson	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	
Lady Mary Wood		July 2	B. str.	350	Jamieson	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.	Hongkong	11th Inst.
Lancastrian		July 1	B. ship	597	Langley	Lindsay and Co.		
Living Age		June 17	A. ship		White			
Monarch		July 1	B. bark	337	Duff	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Nightingale	277	May 27	A. ship	1066	Mather	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	
Oriental		June 25	A. ship	1003	Fletcher	Russell and Co.		
Orissa		July 1	A. ship	507	Sears	Russell and Co.		
Security		June 14	B. bark	305	Pennington	U. S. Govt. Agent.		
Sir H. Pottinger		June 13	B. bark	332	Cragg	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Sir Edward Ryan		June 17	B. bark	330	Beling	Augustine Heard & Co.		
William the IV.		......	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down hulk	

BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Name	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—*British.*—							
Salamander,	H. M. Str.	6	816	160	Com. Ellman.	1845	220
Hermes,	H. M. Str.	6	833	120	Com. E. G. Fishbourne.	1841	220
—*American.*—							
Caprice,	U.S.S.-S.				Lieut. Maury.		

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, *lbs.*
Cherokee,	London	278	Jan. 31	1,424,500	81,700		2,000	
Kingston,	London	843	Feb. 23	4,453,760	115,600	482	2,020	
Eclipse,	Liverpool	1223	„ 21	3,497,420	93,126	120		28,030
Cashalo,	Liverpool	530	Mar. 3	2,830,140	27,000	260		
Nerbudda,	Liverpool	428	„ 7	2,105,044	241,150	700		
Geffrard,	Liverpool	238	„ 10	2,337,790	300,430	100		20,000
Sea Witch,	London	336	„ 28	2,151,723			2,000	
John Knox,	London	206	Apr. 2	1,611,812	9,000	1,388	1,100	
Prussischer Adler,	Liverpool	450	„ 2	2,494,290	109,500			
Crisis,	Liverpool	426	„ 12	3,933,500	12,100			
James Scott,	Liverpool	340	„ 13	2,390,640		200		
Panic,	Liverpool	460	May 1	2,474,000	151,000			

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